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## HAS A PRETEXT

RUSSIA MAY NOW OVERRUN CHINA  
WITH HER TROOPS.Chapel Belonging to the Czar's Subjects  
Destroyed by the "Death-to-Foreigners" Army.

BOXERS GROWING MORE BOLD

AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION IS  
DEEMED ALMOST CERTAIN.Russia Determined to Take Immediate  
Action, Joint if Desired, but  
Alone if Necessary.

FRANCE ALSO PROVOKED

HER AGENTS IN SOUTHWESTERN  
CHINA FORCED TO FLEE.American Mission in Peking-Tung-Chow  
Burned-Reinforcements Sent  
to Admiral Kempf.LONDON, June 10.—Advices from the far  
East concerning the situation in China  
continue to be alarming, and it is believed  
quiet cannot be restored without the inter-  
vention of the powers. The Chinese  
government, it is now plain, either is un-  
willing to, or is incapable of suppressing  
the Boxers.A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:  
"It is declared here that the government  
is firmly resolved, if the dangerous situa-  
tion in China continues, to take immedi-  
ate energetic military action to repress  
the anti-foreign movement. At the same  
time the government has no intention of  
dissociating itself from the joint action  
of the powers."A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Friday,  
June 8, says: "Five hundred Russian  
troops are about to land there. The dis-  
patch adds that Tung-Chow has been  
burned, but that the missionaries are safe."Another dispatch from Tien-Tsin says:  
"In view of the conclusive confirmation of  
imperial connivance in the Boxer move-  
ment, furnished by an edict published to-  
day, denouncing General Nih Si Ching for  
killing some of the rioters, the strong-  
est possible action of the powers, it is as-  
serted here, can alone remedy the situa-  
tion, which has assumed the gravest as-  
pect. The edict is couched in such terms  
that it leaves no doubt of the deep sym-  
pathy of the throne with the Boxers, who  
are described as 'good citizens.' Besides  
denouncing General Nih for killing the  
Boxers, the edict ordered him to return  
with his troops, to Loo-pai, eighty miles  
from the scene of the disturbances. It is  
claimed here that the first step of the powers  
for the preservation of foreign life and  
property ought to be the assumption of  
control of the railroad to Peking."FRENCH CONSULS SEEK SAFETY.  
An official note, issued at Paris yester-  
day, says: "Admiral Courcouronnes, at  
Taku, has sent a fresh detachment of fifty  
men to Tien-Tsin. A cable dispatch from  
Yun-Nan-Sen, dated Thursday evening,  
says the agitation against foreigners is  
such that the viceroy has announced that  
he is powerless to protect them. The  
French consul at Lang-Chow, M. Francois,  
has been warned of the situation at Peking  
and has gone to Tongku, with all the  
agents and missionaries. The French con-  
sul at Mong-Tze has done the same. The  
Chinese government has been informed that  
it will be held responsible for the security  
of French citizens, but, if neces-  
sary, France will protect them."Dispatches from Tien-Tsin, dated June  
8, say: "It is said here that General Nih  
Si Ching was officially ordered to protect  
the railroad and disperse the Boxers with-  
out violence, and that he has been severely  
censured for killing over five hundred of  
them and burning three villages. About  
1,500 of his troops have returned to Loo-  
pai, and more of them are returning there.  
It is said that the anti-foreign general, Tung  
Fung Shiang, of Kang-Su, and General Sung  
Ching have been ordered to disperse the  
Boxers if there is any further trouble."The viceroy of Yuth has memorialized  
the throne, earnestly requesting the gov-  
ernment to allow the foreign powers to use  
the railroad, pointing out that, otherwise,  
trouble is unavoidable. Tung-Chow, thirty-  
three miles from Peking, was burned Fri-  
day. Twenty native Christians were killed.  
The foreigners are safe at Peking. It is re-  
ported that all the missionaries have been  
ordered in, as the Boxer movement is  
spreading and has reached Shan-Hi province,  
the seat of the Peking syndicate con-  
cessions.""The German warship Hertha has arrived  
at Taku.""All hope has been abandoned of rescu-  
ing the five Belgian engineers and one  
woman."RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.  
The situation to-night appears distinctly  
graver. The destruction of a Russian  
chapel at Tung-Tsing has provided Rus-  
sia with the desired pretext to land more  
troops. The dispatch from St. Petersburg  
this afternoon that the government is re-  
solved, if the dangerous situation in China  
continues, to take immediate military ac-  
tion to repress the anti-foreign movement,  
at the same time declaring that it had no  
intention of dissociating itself from the  
joint action of the powers, may be regarded  
as a semi-official utterance, meaning that  
if there is any hesitancy on the part of the  
powers Russia will act alone.All reports agree that the Boxer move-  
ment is spreading. The report is confirmed  
that the French agents at Mong-Tze and  
Yun-Nan-Fu have been compelled to retire,  
and this shows that the ferment has  
reached southwestern China and has pro-  
voked France into taking active steps.Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at  
Peking, has wired the British consul at  
Shanghai confirming the reported outrages  
and the fact that the throne and govern-  
ment have been actuated by a secret sym-  
pathy with the Boxer movement, which the  
government has ample power to suppress if  
it so desires. His dispatch, however, is in  
no way of an alarmist nature.The latest Tien-Tsin dispatches, saying  
that the dowager Empress has ordered  
another foreign general for the pretendedpurpose of suppressing the Boxers, makes  
it impossible to doubt that the time has ar-  
rived for energetic action.It is expected that the British government  
will utilize the Chinese regiment which has  
been in training at Wei-Hai-Wei, as it  
would be dangerous to remove the garrison  
from Hong-Kong at present.A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated  
June 9, says: "The Tsung-Li-Yamen has  
protested to the ministers against the pres-  
ence of such a large number of foreign  
forces, asserting that it cannot be only for  
the protection of the legations, but for the  
establishment of a garrison in the capital  
of an independent friendly state. The an-  
swer which the foreign ministers returned  
to this protest is unknown.""The American mission at Peking-Tung-Chow  
was destroyed yesterday, but the mission-  
aries fled to a place of safety.""It is reported that Viceroy Chi Li has re-  
signed. It is proposed to bring Li Hung  
Chang back from the south, but Prince  
Kang Yi proposes to give the post to the  
infamous Li Ping-Heng, the former gov-  
ernor of Shan-Tung.""Pao-Ting-Fu is burning. The Tien-Tsin  
Railway has finally ceased to be operated.  
All the English missionaries are encamped  
inside the legation."FOREIGNERS MAY LEAVE.  
A dispatch from Tien-Tsin received to-  
night says: "It is announced on credible  
authority that unless a foreign guard is  
sent to Tong-Shan by June 11 all foreigners  
in South China will leave. This is consid-  
ered very serious, as valuable railway plants  
and mining machinery are unprotected ex-  
cept for native troops.""The foreign gunboats in the river at  
Taku are considered able to frustrate any  
trouble at that station or to it. It is re-  
ported that many thousand Boxers are  
moving from beyond Tang-Bung, hither.  
Either to surround General Nih or are  
coming to Tien-Tsin.""General Nih's troops are now fighting  
beyond Yang-Tsun. He telegraphed the  
throne to-day that the Boxers had sur-  
rounded his troops. He tried to disperse  
them by threats but without avail. He has  
not alternative but to fight, and leaves him-  
self at the mercy of the Emperor. He con-  
siders that if the Boxers are not put down  
there will be serious trouble between China  
and the foreign powers. It is reported  
that Peking-Tung-Chow has been surround-  
ed by the Boxers and if this be true General  
Nih's line of communication has been cut."A dispatch from Shanghai says: "The  
edict recently issued had a concealed mean-  
ing which expert scholars declare was fa-  
vorable to the Boxers. The American mis-  
sionaries at Tung-Chow urgently request-  
ed Minister Conger to send them a guard  
to escort fifteen women and children to  
Peking, the general in command having  
informed them that his soldiers refused to  
protect them. Minister Conger feared to  
weaken the force here and was obliged,  
through the Tsung-Li-Yamen, to request  
the viceroy of Chi-Li province to send an  
escort with them. Many converts were mur-  
dered at Peking-Tai and Huang-Tsun last  
night. Missionary work in North China  
has been crushed for years to come. The  
railroad stations at Lay-Fang and Lo-Fa  
were destroyed to-day. The viceroy of Chi-  
Li had refused permission to further in-  
crease the guard here."

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Warships Nashville and Monocacy  
to Join Admiral Kempf.WASHINGTON, June 9.—Admiral Remy  
informs the Navy Department that the  
gunboat Nashville, with a force of marines  
aboard, left Cavite yesterday for Taku.  
The Monocacy, at Shanghai, has been or-  
dered to join Admiral Kempf at Taku.  
It is understood that the Navy Depart-  
ment has dispatched to Taku by Admiral  
Remy in place of the Helena, which was  
originally selected for that purpose, but  
which was probably unavailable or absent  
from Manila. The Nashville is in some  
respects less suitable than the Helena  
for the service in view, for she draws nearly  
two feet more of water than the latter.  
While of the same size and with precisely  
the same battery, she lacks the Helena's  
carrying capacity. The Nashville has one  
advantage, however, being a knot faster  
than the Helena, rating at 16.3 knots, and  
having sailed from Cavite yesterday she  
should be at Taku about the latter part of  
next week. Admiral Remy's dispatch an-  
nouncing the departure of the vessels reads  
as follows:"Cavite, June 9.—Nashville leaves to-day  
for Taku; thirty marines, two lieutenants,  
according to your telegram of June 6. The  
Nashville is to be accompanied by the  
Monocacy, and is authorized to draw on the  
ships at Shanghai for more."In view of the length of time required  
by the Nashville to make the trip to Taku  
it is fortunate that the Navy Department  
has other reinforcements nearer at hand in  
the shape of vessels at Shanghai. This  
force is only about three days distant from  
Taku and only about half the time would  
be required for the vessels at Shanghai to  
make the trip to Tien-Tsin that would  
be consumed by the Nashville. The Navy  
Department has sent instructions to the  
commander of the Monocacy at Shanghai  
to report to Admiral Kempf at Taku, and  
that vessel is already on her way. Though  
an old ship, the Monocacy is admirably  
adapted to this kind of service, drawing  
only nine feet of water, carrying a very  
good secondary battery. Her personnel is  
twelve officers and 148 men. The Castine  
and Yorktown also are at Shanghai and  
can be drawn upon, according to Admiral  
Remy's dispatch, by Admiral Kempf if he  
wants more men. These vessels are of  
1,000 and 1,200 tons displacement, respec-  
tively, with batteries about the same as  
the Nashville. The Castine's personnel is  
eleven officers and 148 men; the Yorktown's,  
fourteen officers and 181 men.Minister Conger's daily report was even  
less encouraging than usual. In his cable-  
gram to Secretary Hay this morning he  
said that the situation was unimproved;  
that the burning of railroad plants con-  
tinues and that owing to the inactivity of  
the Chinese troops it will be necessary  
to employ foreign troops to protect the  
railways. The State Department has not  
deemed it necessary to send any specific  
authorization to Mr. Conger to employ  
the United States naval forces ashore at  
Tien-Tsin and Peking in guarding the Chi-  
nese railways and he is free to exercise his  
own discretion in that respect. The State  
Department officials felt that the action  
taken by the Navy Department in the dis-  
patch of naval vessels to the scene of  
trouble and the landing of naval forces rep-  
resents all that can be done and at least  
all that should be done by the United  
States at this moment.The department remains unshaken in its  
attitude, and while willing to work on  
parallel lines with the other powers to  
restore peace in China, insists on retaining  
its independence of action. When attention  
was directed to the probability that the  
United States naval forces ashore at Tien-  
Tsin might be regarded as a semi-official  
utterance, meaning that if there is any  
hesitancy on the part of the powers Rus-  
sia will act alone.All reports agree that the Boxer move-  
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of an independent friendly state. The an-  
swer which the foreign ministers returned  
to this protest is unknown.""The American mission at Peking-Tung-Chow  
was destroyed yesterday, but the mission-  
aries fled to a place of safety."

## CUT BY BOERS

NO WIRE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN  
ROBERTS AND CAPE TOWN.Telegraph Severed by the Enemy at  
Roodeval, a Place North of the  
Orange River Colony Capital.

GEN. KELLY-KENNY IN PURSUIT

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS ALSO  
HURRIED TO KROONSTAD.Boer Raiders Estimated to Be Two  
Thousand Strong and to Have Six  
Pieces of Field Artillery.

BULLER'S THREE-DAY TRUCE

FIRST REPORTS OF THE ALLEGED  
ARMISTICE NOT CORRECT.Christian Botha Asked Time to Con-  
sider Whether He and His  
Troops Would Surrender.LONDON, June 9.—General Forester-  
Walker cables to the War Office from Cape  
Town under date of June 8 as follows:  
"Kelly-Kenny, at Bloemfontein, reports  
that the telegraph has been cut at Roode-  
val, north of Kroonstad, by a body of  
Boers estimated to be 2,000 strong, with six  
field guns. He is sending strong reinforce-  
ments to Kroonstad and I am reinforcing  
from Cape Colony. I hope the interruption  
will be only temporary."London is somewhat disgusted at the  
"disagreeable activity" manifested by the  
Boers in cutting Lord Roberts's telegraphic  
communication, as stated in the foregoing  
dispatch. As yet there is no indication  
whence came the strong body of 2,000 Boers  
that has arrived at Roodeval, unless it is  
the force mentioned in a recent Boer dis-  
patch as having started from Standerton  
with this very object in view. Apparently  
the authorities on the spot regard the sit-  
uation at least as temporarily serious, as  
they are not only reinforcing the garrison  
at Kroonstad, but are sending more troops  
from the lines of communication in Cape  
Colony.Roodeval is a fairly strong position, thirty-  
five miles north of Kroonstad, capable  
of giving General Kelly-Kenny trouble,  
should the federals elect to dispute its pos-  
session, as General Kelly-Kenny cannot be  
overburdened with cavalry with which to  
threaten the burgher line of retreat. The  
news somewhat discounts the flattering  
deductions the Britishers have been extract-  
ing from Lord Roberts's silence, as it indi-  
cates that the menace of the Boers to carry  
on a prolonged guerrilla warfare is no  
empty threat, and that President Steyn is  
still capable of creating serious if only  
temporary trouble.A belated dispatch from Mount Prospect,  
via New Castle, Natal, dated June 7,  
throws light on the armistice agreed upon  
between the British and the Boers recent-  
ly. It appears that General Buller met  
Gen. Christian Botha, June 2, at O'Neill's  
station, between Umkoma and Sababura, and  
summoned Botha to surrender. General  
Botha said he was not empowered to ac-  
cede to the demand. General Buller re-  
plied: "Very well," and turned to go away,  
when General Botha pressed him to make a  
proposal. General Buller said he had no  
proposal to make, but pointed out that the  
Boers were surrounded and referred to the  
uselessness of shedding unnecessary blood."What do you want us to do?" asked  
General Botha, beseechingly."Return to your farms, leave your big  
guns and await Lord Roberts's decision,"  
replied General Buller.The federal commandant said he would  
refer the question to the burghers. General  
Buller then acceded to his (General Botha's)  
appeal for an armistice until day-  
break June 8, showing that the Boer re-  
ports of General Buller having requested  
an armistice to have been incorrect. The  
dispatch adds that the federals are under-  
stood to have twenty-three guns in pos-  
sion, but it is doubtful if they can remove  
them. Their only line of retreat is in the  
direction of Lydenburg. General Buller's  
dispatch of yesterday evening shows the  
burghers ultimately decided not to sur-  
render.A parliamentary return issued this  
morning shows that thirty-six members of  
the House of Lords and twenty-eight mem-  
bers of the House of Commons are serving with  
the British troops in South Africa.Advices from Cape Town say the opinion  
prevails there that the Boer supplies of  
ammunition, and food will not suffice to en-  
able them to prolong the struggle in the  
Lydenburg district for more than eight  
weeks. Cape Town also anticipates that  
the Boers will be seriously harassed by the  
Kaffirs.Piet Grobler, the Transvaal under secre-  
tary of state for foreign affairs, has arrived  
at Lourenço Marques.

Artillery Duel in Natal.

INGOGO, June 9.—The Boers have re-  
pelled in rather cut terms to General Buller's  
proposal that if they wish to surrender  
it must be unconditional, and an artillery  
duel is now proceeding.

MORLEY DEPLORES THE WAR.

He Says the British Have Done a  
Great Wrong in South Africa.LONDON, June 9.—John Morley, speaking  
at Oxford, said he could form no idea what  
distinguished "Liberal Imperialism" from  
"Union Imperialism." When men in high  
position talk of conscription to insure not  
security, but predominance of empire, he  
confessed his inability to see the difference  
between "Liberal Imperialism" and "Liberal  
Imperialism." He rejoiced in the British  
triumphs as indicating the strength of the  
resources of the country, because he be-  
lieved that the sooner the war is ended the  
better for everybody, including the Boers.But in his opinion, he said, not all the al-  
leged wrongs of the outlanders put together  
were worth the desolation of a single  
stricken British or Boer home. The sacredword "free" had been blotted out in the  
new title of the Orange State and the British  
empire had done a great wrong, and he  
believed there was a very different spirit, he  
declared, shown in the settlement to what  
has prevailed in South Africa the last  
twelve months.

PRACTICALLY AT AN END.

Official Report Received on the Revo-  
lution in Colombia.NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Colombian  
Consul Alfaro Delgado received to-day an  
official dispatch from his government,  
signed by General L. Segovia, commander-  
in-chief of the Colombian governmental  
forces throughout the district in which is  
located the town of Sabanalarga, giving  
detailed information of the battle which  
took place at that town in the last days of  
April and also of the battle of La Briza, on  
the 15th of May. The bulletin is the first  
authentic information given out by the Col-  
ombian government relative to these bat-  
tles. Mr. Delgado's dispatches reiterate the  
statement previously repeatedly made by  
the Colombian government that the revolution  
is now practically at an end. They also  
state that fully 1,200 prisoners were  
captured from the rebels at the last battle  
at La Briza and several hundred at the bat-  
tle of Sabanalarga. The slaughter, it is  
stated, in both of these conflicts was con-  
siderable, but no figures are given.

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

Big Crowds Attending Its One-Hun-  
dred-and-Fifty-Third Recurrence.PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—The one-  
hundred-and-fifty-third commencement ex-  
ercises of Princeton University began to-  
day. At 9:30 a. m. alumni representing var-  
ious classes formed in procession and  
marched through Nassau street. At 10:30  
the annual junior oratorical contest was  
held in Alexander Hall, and eight men con-  
tested for the four prizes, representing \$300.  
The decision of the judges was reserved.  
Big crowds came in on every train to-day  
and the Yale-Princeton baseball game, and  
the campus in front of "Old North"  
was filled with graduates and other vis-  
itors.

AMBUSHED BY REBELS

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED AND NINE  
WOUNDED BY FILIPINOS.Captain Steinhouser Shot in Three  
Places—Details of the Capture  
of Gen. Pio del Pilar.MANILA, June 9.—A detachment of the  
Forty-fifth Infantry, scouting near Daet,  
province of Camarines del Norte, was am-  
bushed May 29, and Capt. Albert Steinhouser  
was wounded three times, two pri-  
vates were killed, eight wounded and one  
private is missing. The insurgent loss is  
reported to be heavy.General Pio del Pilar, the most aggressive  
and most persistent of the Filipino leaders,  
who was captured last night, as previously  
cabled, was made a prisoner at Guadalupe,  
six miles east of Manila, by some of the  
Manila native police. Upon information re-  
ceived that Pio del Pilar was to be at a  
certain house, Captain Lara and twelve  
police proceeded in a launch to Guade-  
loupe, where, aided by a detachment of the  
Twenty-first Infantry, they surrounded the  
house, captured the general, brought him  
to Manila this morning, where he was pos-  
sibly identified before the provost marshal  
tively identified before the provost marshal  
tively identified before the provost marshalWASHINGTON, June 9.—General Mac-  
Arthur has cabled the following report of  
the capture of General Pilar: "Native po-  
lice captured insurgent General Pio del  
Pilar this morning. He was found lurking  
in the neighborhood of San Pedro Macati."  
General Schwan's estimate of the im-  
portance of this news is contained in this  
statement: "The capture of Gen. Pio del  
Pilar, cabled by General MacArthur this  
morning, is a most important one. Pio  
was regarded as one of the most active and  
uncompromising of the rebel chieftains.  
After the disruption of the insurgent gov-  
ernment and the dispersion of nearly all  
the insurgent organizations north of Pilar,  
Pilar managed to concentrate a consider-  
able force at St. Miguel de Mayumo, in  
the province of Bulacan, and although he  
was unable to hold the place for any great  
length of time, he succeeded in withdrawing  
his troops to the mountains and in elud-  
ing the several columns that were sent out  
to destroy him. It was difficult to keep  
track of his movements and he frequently  
was reported as being at a number of  
places at the same time. That his capture  
has been effected by the native police of  
Manila, a body numbering some 400, evi-  
dences afresh the loyalty of these men to  
the American cause, so often impugned  
both by Americans and Filipinos."

Ordered to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Orders were is-  
sued at the War Department to-day for  
the first squadron of the Sixth Cavalry,  
consisting of headquarters and Companies  
A, B, C and D, and the third squadron of  
the same regiment, consisting of Companies  
E, F, G and H, to proceed without delay  
to San Francisco for transportation to the  
Philippines on the first available transports.  
So far these are the only troops selected  
for service in the Philippines under the  
plan of bringing home the entire 31,000 vol-  
unteers, and of maintaining the regular  
army in the Philippines at a strength of  
40,000 men.

Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Director of  
Posts Valle, of the Philippine islands, has  
transmitted to the postmaster general,  
under date of May 4, a statement of the  
receipts and expenditures of the Depart-  
ment of Posts during the nine months  
ended March 1, 1900. The statement shows  
that the receipts at the thirteen offices out-  
side of Manila were \$18,562 and expenditures  
\$18,552. At Manila the receipts were \$26,514  
and the expenditures \$26,512, showing an  
excess of \$18,938 in receipts over expendi-  
tures.

Change in Treasurers.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—First Lieuten-  
ant Charles F. Barker, Second Artillery,  
has been appointed treasurer of the Phil-  
ippine archipelago by General MacArthur,  
in place of Capt. W. P. Wood, Fifteenth  
Infantry, relieved and ordered home.

Arrival of the Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The United  
States transport Grant arrived here to-day  
from Manila and has been sent to the  
quarantine station.

## BRYAN SPEAKS

ATTENDS A NONPARTISAN RECEP-  
TION TO A PEACE ENVOY.Makes a Political Speech and Pre-  
dicts the Overthrow of the Re-  
publican Administration.

SAYS BOERS ARE MARTYRS

AND THAT THEIR SEED WILL RISE  
AND WIN VICTORY.Thinks the Sympathy of the American  
People Should Go Out to the  
Struggling Afrikanders.

ADDRESS BY MR. WESSELS

WHO TELLS ABOUT THE PATRIOTISM  
OF STEYN AND KRUGER.Envoy Fischer at Milwaukee, Where  
He Was Given a Reception by  
Germans Last Night.OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—Envoy C. H.  
Wessels, of the Orange Free State, was  
given a big official reception by Omaha  
to-day. It was marked as being of a wholly  
nonpartisan character. Governor Poynter,  
Populist, presided over the mass meeting,  
Mayor Moore, Republican, welcomed the  
envoy for the city. Capt. H. E. Palma,  
chairman of the Republican state commit-  
tee, was secretary of the meeting, and read  
a number of communications; T. J. Ma-  
honey, a Cleveland gold Democrat, made  
a stirring speech, and William J. Bryan  
was present and on a call from the audi-  
ence expressed his sympathy for the strug-  
gling republics.After a brief reception at the City Hall,  
where Mayor Moore warmly welcomed the  
Boer envoy to the city, Mr. Wessels was  
driven to the Creighton Theater, where  
a crowd of several thousand greeted him.  
"You do not hear the truth about us,"  
said Mr. Wessels. "England has all of  
the cables, and thus holds the ear of the  
world. You know the history of the Boers,  
for the Americans I find have read more  
than any other people on earth. You know  
how Kruger went to Europe twice and  
begged and entreated for liberty; you have  
read how Steyn has studied about the free  
nations of the world; he knows all about  
the American government, and when the  
English people say that we were the ag-  
gressors and threatened to drive the Eng-  
lish people into the sea, do you think that  
those two men would think for a moment  
that they could do such a thing? Why,  
there are only 250,000 people in both of our  
republics, from the smallest instant to the  
men bigger than I am."Calls were heard for Mr. Bryan and he  
finally responded in an impassioned ad-  
dress, speaking in part as follows:  
"I came as a citizen, an American citi-  
zen, to present to other American citi-  
zens the case of the Boers, the case of the  
Boer republics; to join with you in ex-  
pressing to them our sympathy for their  
cause, and as I earnestly believe the sym-  
pathy of a great majority of the Ameri-  
can people, I trust that the day will never  
come when a nation fighting for liberty  
will look in vain to the American people  
for sympathy and aid.""It is to our honor that the Boers have  
come to us to receive our sympathy. It is  
hard to understand the feelings of the  
man who has sympathy for the Boer cause,  
but who is conscious of it for political rea-  
sons. I do not see how one can do other  
than choose the cause of the two republics  
in preference to the cause of monarchy; an  
American citizen who has lived under and  
learned to love and venerate our forms of  
government.""There comes a time when the millions  
of American people have that privilege of  
rising and casting their ballots against the  
administration of government which fails  
to carry out their wishes and when those  
ballots are next counted I believe they will  
express an expression of the American people  
for these people fighting for their indepen-  
dence.""There is said that the blood of the martyr  
is the seed of the church. If it is found  
that these republics shall be overcome they  
will not have the sympathy of the men who  
die for them, and the struggle will arise  
from a hundred fields and liberty will be  
victorious.""There are men among us who say that  
because England sympathized with us dur-  
ing the Spanish-American war we ought  
to say nothing against such a friendly na-  
tion. I deny that such sympathy binds us  
to act for England. We did not need the  
sympathy of England during the Span-  
ish-American war. We need the sympathy  
of no nation on earth. We have received  
nothing that obligates us to remain pas-  
sive and helpless while liberty is being  
crushed. We should not be unmindful of  
our duties to the people of this world  
in preference to the people of our own  
nation. We should not be unmindful of  
the duty to every American citizen to go  
down to his knees and ask the God of battle  
to bring victory to the Boers."

FISCHER AT MILWAUKEE.

He Says if Boers Are Defeated Now  
They Will Rise Again.MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—An audi-  
ence of fully 4,000 greeted Abraham D.  
Fischer, the South African peace envoy, at  
the Exposition building to-night. The meet-  
ing was under the auspices of seventy  
German societies of Milwaukee and the  
Wisconsin Peace and Cross Association.  
David S. Rose, on behalf of the city,  
welcomed the envoy to Milwaukee.Mr. Fischer, on being introduced, deliv-  
ered a speech, which was many times in-  
terrupted with vigorous applause.  
"If the South African republics do not  
sustain their independence now, they will  
in the future," he said. "The Afrikander  
will take his chance again when he gets it,  
and then the world will not believe the lies  
which have been told about us, and we will  
not have to wait the necessity of correcting  
them at long range."Resolutions were adopted denouncing the  
so-called programme of extermination and  
annihilation of the hitherto independent  
Boer republics by Great Britain, extending  
sympathy to the Boer emissaries, and ex-  
pressing regret at the attitude of the ad-  
ministration in regard to the struggle be-  
tween Great Britain and the Boers. Mr.  
Fischer leaves for Springfield, Ill., to-mor-  
row.

Savings Bank Closed.

RANDOLPH, Vt., June 9.—The Randolph  
Savings Bank closed its doors to-day, the  
state inspector of finance having discov-ered a shrinkage in the value of loans suf-  
ficient to impair the amount of deposits to  
the extent of 5 per cent. The bank when  
the last annual report was submitted to  
the state officer had 1,771 depositors on its  
books, and to the depositors the sum of  
\$32,648 was due, with interest. It is un-  
derstood that court will be asked to appoint  
a receiver next week.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.